

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

No. 4321 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. Warner, commander,
will sail on Tuesday, at 10
A.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary,
H.R.S.N.C.'s Wharf.

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
CLIPPER Brigantine
CHAMPION,
80 tons, Besnard, master, will
receive cargo all this Day. Ac-
commodation superior. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Packet Office, Albion Wharf,

March 22. 5784

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.
THE fine fast-sailing
schooner
ELIZABETH COHEN,
Charles Watson, master, will
leave the Union Wharf, for the above port, on
Monday afternoon next, wind and weather per-
mitting. For freight or passage apply on
board; or to

HENRY COHEN,
Office, No. 26, Hunter-street.

PACKET FOR MORETON BAY.
(For steamer Passengers, and ten tons Freight
only.)

THE clipper Schooner
SOUVENIR,
180 tons, Captain J. Brown,
will be positively ready for
on Tuesday night. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Packet Office, Albion Wharf,

March 21. 5785

PACKET FOR WIDE BAY.
(Positively this Evening.)

THE HELEN,
120 tons, Huddy, master,
Passenger to be on board by
6 P.M. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Packet Office, Albion Wharf,

March 21. 5786

PACKET FOR WIDE BAY.
(The first fair wind.)

CLIPPER Brigantine
ALBION,
130 tons, Kelly, master. Has
large airy cabin with state
rooms. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Packet Office, Albion Wharf.

March 21. 5787

PACKET FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner
CUMBERLAND,
80 tons, burthen, Henry
Wyborn, master, is unavoid-
ably detained until Monday next, on which
day will positively sail (wind and weather
permitting).

For freight or passage, having superior ac-
commodations, apply on board; or to

HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.

March 21. 5788

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well-known packet
PHREN,
100 tons burthen, J. H.
Nicheson, commander, will have
quick despatch. For freight or passage, having
superior accommodation, apply on board, at
the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHAMPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 476, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE A1 Schooner
PETREL,
100 tons, is now sailing in
cargo, and will proceed to
see This Day, Saturday, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply on board, at
the Sydney Flour Wharf; or to

GEORGE SMALL,
4 Jamison-street.

March 21. 5789

EMMA FOR AUCKLAND.

SHIPPERS are re-
quested to send in bills of
lading, and pass Customs
entries at once. His room
for three cabin or steerage passengers. Ap-
ply on board, at Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s
Wharf; or to

EDWARD N. BURGESS,
5518 Packet Office, 476, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

To sail on the 30th.

THE A1 bark
DANIEL WEBSTER,
James, master, (son of the
same) affords an eligible op-
portunity to parties proceeding.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.

March 20. 5790

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE Belgian ship
OCERIANE,
551 tons register, Captain G.
Rodon, will commence taking
in cargo for Tahiti immediately on discharge of
the cargo from Manila. For freight or passage
apply to

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point, February 21.

The Oceanic proceeds from Tahiti to the
Whaling Grounds, and back to Sydney. Offi-
cers and Boats-keepers are required, who will
meet with Naval engagements, if competent,
on application to Captain Rodon.

SHIP ADIRONDACK.

In consequence of seve-
ral persons desiring their
passage over Adirondack,
there are still a few berths
engaged, for which early application must be
made, as the ship proceeds to sea on
Sunday.

F. W. CLARKE,
Jamison-street.

5787

THOSE passengers per-

manent, who have not
been cleared at the Water Po-
le, must do so before twelve
o'clock, this Day. 5788

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR
MARY CATHERINE, FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.

PASSENGERS by
the above ship are requested
to pay the balance of their
passage from England to Sydney
the 24th instant, on their deposit will be for-
feited, and their berths re-let.

Has room for a
few STEERAGE
PASSENGERS, and carries a
Surgeon.

Immediate application is necessary to
Captain Fox, on board, at Will's (Bon-Accord)
Wharf; or

L. AND S. SAMUEL,
or to

J. H. METCALFE.

FOR VALPARAISO.

THE fine fast-sailing
barque
BLONDE,
578 tons, William Scott, com-
mander, will sail from Newcastle about
1st April. Has good accommoda-
tions for steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

700, George-street.

ROBERT HOW.

5800

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
TO succeed the Ad-
ditional ship, that has Al-
ready sailed.

Captain Smith, 600 tons burthen, has all her
dead weight engaged, will sail for the above
port with despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the
Circular Quay, or to

F. W. CLARKE,
Jamison-street.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for any
debts contracted by the crew of the above ship.

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FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE fine American
ship
ROBERT BOWNE,
605 tons, F. G. Cameron,
Commander, will succeed the Martha, and
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged,
will sail with despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on
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THE fine American
ship
ROBERT BOW

THE SANITARY STATE OF SYDNEY.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

No. VIII.

Clarence-street.

The two last articles have put us in possession of the condition of the western and southern suburbs of Sydney; they have shown how rapidly the city is extending itself, and how very slowly the authorities, in respect to its sanitary improvements, are following in the wake. The town is fast going into the country, it is outgrowing the municipal mind by which we are governed. The part to which we dedicate the present report is situated in the centre of the metropolis; it is one of the thoroughfares which flank the main artery of George street, on its western side, and is about half a mile in length, and densely populated. Throughout its whole extent there is no apparent sewer—we say apparent, because not having recourse to official data, we are compelled to be guided by the eye and nose. There are no sewer gratings or gully holes; consequently, we are, it is presumed, justified in concluding that there is no subterranean sewer. As a consequence, there is no house drainage. The street throughout its whole extent, is unpaved, if we except some three or four persons who have effected that improvement before their own houses. There is no water laid on, although we were given to understand that the main of the Corporation passed throughout the street. The sides of the thoroughfare are neither curbed nor guttered; stagnant ditches, therefore, abound, for some days after the wet weather, until the sun has done the work of the scavenger, who seems to shun the place,—whether it is that official thinks that the ways of a great portion of the inhabitants, and the appearance of the streets should keep pace with each other, or not, we do not pretend to say, but a dirtier or more neglected street, of the class, is not to be found throughout Sydney.

That part of Clarence-street contiguous to the junction with King-street, and at its northern end, is a complete Rag Fair or Petticoat Lane, places that have long been established in the Metropolis of England. This place is the personification of everything that is low and degrading, morally and physically no other part in the heart of Sydney can dispute the palm with this—custom seems to have confirmed it in its bad pre-eminence.—If any one has watched this street, as we have watched it, he cannot fail to perceive how gradually, but surely, it has been sinking lower and lower for the last two or three years, until it has arrived at its present state—until it cannot fall any lower; but let us trace it carefully and see what is its physical and moral character as it presents itself to the eye. Beginning at its southern side, where it joins Bruxell-street, stagnant ditches greet us here and there; on either side we are flanked by small dwellings, with no more than a liberal allowance of house room for two adults, but inhabited by four, five, and sometimes six times that number. Here, on its eastern side, are two or three tortuous little houses, built with the view, it is supposed, of excluding air, for they are admirably adapted for that purpose. On the same side are small spaces, they must be termed yards, unpaved of course, with small streams or gutters, the essence of the adjoining drains or cesspools. Houses of every form and description are here seen in groups, others standing alone, as if ashamed of keeping company with their better looking neighbours. This is the character of the street until its junction with Market-street, when it changes for the better for a short distance. We have now on the eastern side a few tolerably good houses and a little guttering; but these houses on the ground floor are several feet beneath the back yards; the yards have the usual cesspools and privies grouped in fours, every breath of air wafted into the dwellings, is diluted with the gases from these cesspools. A celebrated writer on this subject, in England, declared it in his opinion, that in cases of undrained towns, the air for ten feet from the ground was unfit for respiration, as it was impregnated with compounds destructive of health and life. Without vouching for the accuracy of this conclusion, we must state it as a fact, that houses surrounded by cesspools, the mouth of which are seven or eight feet higher than the ground floor, are not likely to conduct health and longevity. Not only is this the case at this particular spot, but Sydney, from the undulating character of the ground, is, in many parts, naturally so. But the more local circumstances militate with good rules in regard to social comfort and health, the more we are called upon to remedy the defects. Well paved and well drained backyards, with good subterranean drains and sewers, may go a great way to obviate these difficulties, but in the absence of these improvements, the inhabitants of houses so situated, are exposed to the influences of those cesspools, and the consequences are well known to medical men. The western side of Clarence-street, up to King-street, with the exceptions named, (viz.), of the want of curbing, guttering, and draining, has rather the advantage, in local position, of its opposite side; but here, and running northwards for some distance, both sides are partly much alike, this is, *par excellence*, the Rag-fair of Sydney.

Old clothes shops and similar establishments are to be found here in houses in every stage of decay. Every house is a store or a lodging house, and almost every house wears the unmistakable aspect of _____. But we must not write what we think; the reader can fill up the blank himself, would he but visit this portion of Clarence-street any day at any hour. At twelve or one o'clock at night, if we wish for a proper representative of a Pandemonium, so far as our notions of such a scene are correct, it is to be found here. Groups of women, nymphs of pavé of the second class; men of unquestionable character, that live upon the ill-gotten gains of these unfortunate women—fathers who prowl about at night, wolf-like to prey upon anything, darning sailors, the victims of land sharks, and everything that is vile and loathsome, infest this locality. Groups of those characters, men and women, drunk, parade the streets at night, shouting, dancing, singing, like so many dancing Dervishes, to the infinite disgust and annoyance of the peaceful inhabitants. These poor unfortunate girls, dressed in the most tawdry manner, walk the streets until past midnight, after which the carnival is kept up in doors until all, excepting the wary old semi-demon that pulls the strings of the wretched puppets, and who lives upon their miseries, are drunk, and who becomes insensible and are unable to continue their orgies. Nature, wise in all her laws, will not permit this abuse of man's physical powers for any lengthened period, and she demands rest, these poor wretches are thus forced to sleep, and they die in the morning not refreshed like people in health, but in a state of physical and moral sluggishness. The tawdry dress of the previous night, the mock jewellery, the braided hair, the painted cheeks, are all vanished, and in their place we find a dirty looking mortal, with matted hair, without shoes, and tattooed garments, phlegmatic eyes, and bloated looks, the very incarnation of everything that is loathsome. For the first hour or two in

the morning, when their spirits are at zero, the life of these poor creatures is a perfect hell, it is unbearable, and to produce reaction they fly to the gin-shop—if the faithless vagabond leaves them a shilling. We find them with short pipes stuck in their mouths in groups around these public-houses in Clarence-street and part of King-street. Thus their lives pass; they are living sacrifices to the brutal lust of the vilest portion of society. They live in a round of animal enjoyments, *but their life is short*. In England the average duration of the thousands that infest the metropolitan streets is but *three years* from their first appearance on the pavé; some live eight, ten, or even twenty years, while many are cut off the first season; six short months have carried away thousands, their first fall from the paths of virtue to the grave has occupied but one winter.

There is nothing in Sydney to justify our concluding that the effects of prostitution are not equally rapid—on the contrary, the irregular life which these women lead in a hot climate like ours, the poisonous spirits retained under the name of gin and brandy, lead us to think that the scene of their imaginary splendour is cut shorter than at home. They disappear, no one but their immediate connexions know how and when—no sorrowing friends mourn them, no gravestone records their resting place; they are tossed into the grave like any other animal whose putrefying body would, if unburied, annoy or infect society.

With what alacrity then are we treading in the worst footsteps of our forefathers—nay, it is very questionable whether we are not improving upon their vices—certain it is, that we have not stand a comparison with them in the care which they take to amass statistical information. We know not how long these poor women live; from the first time they land upon our shores full of hope, and confident of a long and useful career before them, no one tracks them, and they are left to choose between good and evil, with a ready friend to offer them one word of soliloquy advice—often seduced by the insidious flattery and polished wickedness of those men that always hang about large towns, they find themselves betrayed, and discover, when almost too late, that their only resource is the pavé. Now we are no apologists for these women, and we cannot in our heart find a good excuse for their having recourse to immoral ways to obtain a livelihood in this country; there is a great demand for female labour in all parts of Australia, indeed, in hundreds of instances in Sydney, industrious women earn more money than their husbands; There is no real and valid apology, as far as we yet know, for any woman's deviating from the paths of virtue; but they do so, and we must take the fact as we find it. We look upon the great increase of prostitution in our streets with alarm, it faces us in every turn, day and night, the landmarks on the sea of immorality are to be seen in all our streets, even to our leading thoroughfares. Time was when houses of ill fame were supposed to be confined to "the Rocks," but now they unblushingly appear in almost every street. It is said that in the metropolis of England there are 80,000 women who have fallen from virtue's high estate, and who get their living on the streets, how many there are in Sydney we know not, but that they are numerous and increasing our present reports show. What then is to be done—it is useless our shutting our eyes to the disagreeable facts—we must do something for these women besides pity them—they demand it—the interests of the state and the people call upon us to act; our duty toward God and our neighbour tells us imperatively that we must do something to stem this torrent of physical and moral degradation.

But what have they to do with the health of towns, or the "Sanitary State of Sydney"? A good deal, unfortunately—more than is generally acknowledged. No class of persons exercise a greater influence over the destiny of mankind, than those unhappy creatures. Not only are they a moral pest to themselves and to the public, but physically they infect society with their virus. We cannot speak plainly in the columns of a newspaper, but the most casual observer will readily understand what we mean. Not on behalf of themselves alone, but that they are numerous and increasing our present reports show. What then is to be done—it is useless our shutting our eyes to the disagreeable facts—we must do something for these women besides pity them—they demand it—the interests of the state and the people call upon us to act; our duty toward God and our neighbour tells us imperatively that we must do something to stem this torrent of physical and moral degradation.

This is our creed—we want to know ourselves, to lop off our useless branches, and to cultivate assiduously that which yields good fruit. We do not require that the finger of scorn be pointed at us by LORD ASHLEY or any other man. Herein are our replies to that nobleman's vagaries; we are beginning to know ourselves, and when that knowledge is more complete, the battle will be half fought. We have all along maintained that there is a higher destiny in store for this fair country than the monster deplored for our nation's crimes. We sympathise with England in her struggles to improve the condition of our fellow-countrymen at home, and we are giving her the best test of our sincerity by following her example. If the task on our part is rendered more difficult by the past conduct of England, we forgive her, which is as much as in justice she can expect. Our faith is strong, it is the faith of our forefathers; they conquered, and so shall we. The strong arm of the right is with us, and if we are but true to ourselves, the victory will be easy; health, material and spiritual, is all we are struggling for; the most virtuous men in England are on our side, why need we then despair?

(To be continued.)

clear to them why the butcher lives longer than the baker, the shoemaker than the tailor, and the agricultural labourer longer than either; why those who live in towns have twenty per cent. taken of their lives when compared with the residents in the country; they must understand the ill effects of certain trades, how they shorten life; and why the Sheffield fork grinder only lives, on the average, for seven years after he has completed his apprenticeship. This is the chemistry and anatomy of life, that we should be a part of school education; and as we are about to rear a noble temple to the goddess of learning, we shall certainly claim that these things should be taught therein.

There will be Professors in Divinity, the Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and Geography, Metallurgy, Architecture and Civil Engineering, &c., &c.; all have their place there, and why not a Professor of Public Health—a man himself educated to teach others? It will come to this, if we know anything. Such a step would do more for us than an army of policemen or soldiers, now rendered indispensable in the present state of society. It is worth while importing people, and we do not question it, surely it is doubly expedient in our preserving them.

These then are our notions of public health, in its broad and comprehensive meaning. We agitate for sewers and drains because they are the first step towards accomplishing our ends; will they, to some extent, destroy those barriers that at present exclude the ruling classes from a knowledge of the wants of the people, and the people from appreciating things that minister to their best interests? property will thus become more valuable to the owner and to the tax-payer.

The progress of this question, then, will be the highest test of our civilization—because length of life has always been the standard by which the greatness of a people has been measured. The protection afforded to life, in England, has been for centuries the boast of that country. In no part of the world is this doctrine maintained more rigidly, the peer has not one jot more privilege in the eye of our law than the peasant—the person of the humblest of our people is as sacred as that of the most lofty personage in the realm. *De jure*, this is true in Sydney, because we believe that in no place in the British empire is the law more equitably administered than in this colony, but *de facto* it is not so, as yet. But we have hope in the future. Our Churches, our Schools, our Temperance Societies, our Bible Societies, in these are our hopes. At present we ask not for charity, but justice. We want our fellow-citizens who govern us to do their duty to their neighbours as faithfully as though they were one of the meanest of the citizens that live in these neglected localities. If they fancy that we have too highly coloured the picture, it is to the self-imposed taxation carried to such an extent, and when we consider the doctrine preached in the City Council judge for themselves by reading for a time in the *Rag Fair* of Sydney, in Skerrett's-lane, in London-lane, or in Durand's-alley; we have given them a choice of either of these places, or a dozen others equally favoured. They have sought our suffrage on certain conditions; we wish these conditions fulfilled is the true spirit of good citizenship.

This is our creed—we want to know ourselves, to lop off our useless branches, and to cultivate assiduously that which yields good fruit. We do not require that the finger of scorn be pointed at us by LORD ASHLEY or any other man. Herein are our replies to that nobleman's vagaries; we are beginning to know ourselves, and when that knowledge is more complete, the battle will be half fought. They have sought our suffrage on certain conditions; we wish these conditions fulfilled is the true spirit of good citizenship.

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impetus unprecedented in the history of the colony. But independently of the improvement in our money matters, we would have other advantages of equal value, we would for instance no longer have to fear our country being swamped with the wealth of the British Empire—no longer would the Editors of the *Daily Empire* fear “that the overtures of the squatters will be hailed in Downing-street with a glad surprise,” or caution his fellow anti-transpirationist, that “the matter is still to be decided, and that the final victory has yet to be won.” The overtures of the squatters have been forced from them by the pressure for labour, and is too much to say, that they have been compelled to look quietly on and see their property destroyed by the native dogs, and not make an effort to obtain labour for its protection. A public measure for the destruction of that pest seems never to occur to them, and individual attempts of course had failed.

The adoption of such a measure will however so reduce the pressure for labour—alter the position of the squatters—that we shall hear no more of those unscrupulous *East Greys*, who in Downing street deposit “We must be allowed to put one class of our community against the other, and thus crush us by detail, the common tyrant to curb the liberties of their fellow men.”

In proposing the scheme described hereunder I wish it to be understood that I am not at all wedded to it, or any other, my aim is to effect the extirpation of the native dog, and if a better plan than mine for that object can be pointed out, I shall be more pleased; but in the mean time mine is, that a sum of money be raised under the authority of a legislative enactment, upon the stock of the country, after the following rates, namely:

From sheep, at the rate of 4s.	per 100 on 14,000,000 sheep £25,000 0 0
From cattle, at the rate of 1s.	per head on 2,00,000 head 12,500 0 0
From horses, excluding those working, and allowing 30,000 to cover the number thus employed, would leave 100,000, at the rate of 4s. per head 1,650 13 4	
And 1d. per dog, at 2d. each on 600,000 dogs 500 0 0	
	£14,660 13 4

If we would, say £10,000, which could be raised with scarcely any expense for machinery, for already in the squatting districts each stockholder has a yearly assessment to pay, and the additional sum could easily be collected at the same time; and in the district within the boundaries of location there are now annual returns, taken at the instance of the government, of the stock in the possession of each holder. The collector of these returns, with a very little trouble, could collect from each stockholder a sum for the native dog. As a check upon false returns being given in, there should be a provision that in the event of its being proven that any stockholder had wilfully done so, he should be subjected to a severe fine; or perhaps it would be desirable to take a solemn affidavit as to the honesty of his return from each stockholder as at present provided in taking assessment returns from the squatters.

That the revenue thus raised be applied to paying 5s. per head in cash, (2s. 6d.), which was found to be little more than a pittance or skin of that part of his master's hold, extending from the top to the back of the animal, which would bring with it the ears, and the arrangement be made whereby the clerks of Petty Sessions in each district could receive the scalps brought to them, and pay the money to the bearer. This would make native dogs' heads a kind of circulating medium of exchange. Hawkers, who travel with their carts all over the country, even to the most remote stations, would take them in exchange for their wares, and consequently no opportunity would be lost by any stockholder or shepherd, black-fellow, or white-fellow, of getting rid of themselves of them. That in every district once every month, on a fixed day and hour, say a court day—say first regular court day in every month—the clerk should produce to the magistrates the scalps he has received during the past month; that the magistrate count them in the presence of the public, and burn them also in the presence of the public, the right of doing so in duplicate, certifying the number, and sending a copy to be forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, and the other kept as an office record in the hands of the clerk; and that should it be found at the end of the first year that more scalps had been paid for than the revenue for the purpose would cover, then, in providing the rate for the second year increases it so as to meet the amount of deficiency; and on the other hand the first year that a material balance remains after paying off all the scalps brought in, reduces the rate accordingly. On the thought desirable, increase the reward for scalps, as they will of course become more difficult to get. Here is a scheme whereby the object can be accomplished effectually, and I venture to predict that the first year—say the destruction of 160,000 dogs, which this £4,000 would pay for—the assessment will be annually reduced until about the fifth year, when the native dog will be extirpated.

Let us be impressed on those who fear taxes that they are not necessary evils—that the whole of the money in this case will be spent for the advantage of the tax-payers, and that by the introduction of taxation no object could be the object in view to be effected. Hence the necessity for the public measures contemplated, and especially let them remember that a stockholder may easily escape taxation, or rather may easily put himself in a position to recover back his money. To effect that object he has only to destroy within the year 8 native dogs for every 1000 sheep he holds, 25 dogs for every 1000 head of cattle he holds, and 4 dogs for every 100 horses he holds, and 1 dog for every 1000 hounds he holds; questionably his interest is to do for the sake of his stock. Thus only the indolent would really pay. The stockholder who killed his share of dogs would pay nothing, and he who killed his share would in effect compel his less energetic neighbour to pay him 8s. per head for the surplus.

This letter has necessarily extended to a great length. My apology for asking so great a space must be the importance of the subject and its novelty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Yarndale Park, Scone, March 14.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday last, the members of the Royal Academy proceeded to the election of their President in the room of the late Sir Martin Shee. Thirty academicians were present, of whom 29, in pursuance of the statutes, recorded their votes. The result was that Mr. Charles Lockhart was elected President by the all but unanimous assent of his fellow academicians. On the same occasion Mr. Hook, whose works interested our particular notice in the last number, declared an associate of the Royal Academy. In raising Mr. Lockhart to the chair, which he had honourably filled in former times by Reynolds, West, and Lawrence, the Royal Academy has probably not been so highly influenced by his particular merit as a painter, nor can Mr. Lockhart lay claim to the highest rank of artists of the Royal Academy. But it is even more essential that the President of the Royal Academy should be a man of real taste and manner, extensively acquainted with the higher productions of the arts over which he is called to preside, familiar with the most cultivated ranks of society, and fitted by his own high character to give dignity and elevation to the whole class of artists who have thus elected him as their head. These qualities Mr. Lockhart possessed in the highest degree. To this we will add that Mr. Lockhart has shown on several occasions his desire to return the offices and services the institution which have rendered the Royal Academy obnoxious to public censure; and we hope that his administration of its affairs will be marked by a judicious resolution to adopt the institution over which he presides to the growing taste and wants of the country. —Times, November 6.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE "CRYSTAL PALACE."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Last night the Society of Arts held their first ordinary meeting for the season, in the society's house, 18, John street, Adelphi, Lord Overstone in the chair. There was a very strong attendance of members and visitors, including several ladies, the large hall being filled to overflowing. The principal business of the evening was the reading of a paper by Mr. Paxton on the origin and details of construction of the building for the Exhibition of 1851. Around the walls of the room were suspended numerous drawings, illustrative of the subject of the lecture, against each of which a strong light was directed, as it was referred to in the course of the lecture. It was also intimated that for the benefit of those who desired to inspect the drawings more minutely, they would be allowed to remain in the room till Friday evening next.

Mr. Paxton (who we may state once for all was frequently cheered in the course of his statement) rose and said,—“Before I read the paper which I am about to submit to you, I may be permitted to say a few words with regard to myself. Although I have written a great many papers on various subjects, this will be the first time I ever read one in public, and assure you I should not have done so without the permission of the Society of Arts.

When I first brought the drawing for the great building to London, about the middle of the past summer, the council of this society kindly offered me the use of this room in order that a lecture might be delivered on the advantages of my plan, and the matter went so far that a night was named for the purpose. I did not intend on that occasion to say anything personal; for I had too many engagements then to attend to, and so, but proposed to transact the duty to the best of my ability, which would have discharged it far better than I could have done, but in the progress of events it was thought desirable to postpone the lecture until the latter end of the year, and now, at the request of the society, I have consented to write a paper and read it myself. The great industrial building now in the course of erection, and which forms the subject of the present paper, was not the production of a momentary inspiration of the subject, but together with the manner of forming the same, is the result of much experience in the erection of buildings of a similar kind, although developed itself through a series of years. In giving, therefore, a description of the building itself, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of the reasons which led me to investigate the subject of glass roofs and glass structures, and while here I will mention that a paper on the subject of the exhibition building in 1851, was read before the Royal Society of Arts, in April, 1851, a word of which I will not repeat.

Industrially speaking, the building, as it stands, is the result of much experience in the erection of buildings of a similar kind, although developed itself through a series of years. In giving, therefore, a description of the building itself, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of the reasons which led me to investigate the subject of glass roofs and glass structures, and while here I will mention that a paper on the subject of the exhibition building in 1851, was read before the Royal Society of Arts, in April, 1851, a word of which I will not repeat.

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That the revenue thus raised be applied to paying 5s. per head in cash, (2s. 6d.), which was found to be little more than a pittance or skin of that part of his master's hold, extending from the top to the back of the animal, which would bring with it the ears, and the arrangement be made whereby the clerks of Petty Sessions in each district could receive the scalps brought to them, and pay the money to the bearer. This would make native dogs' heads a kind of circulating medium of exchange. Hawkers, who travel with their carts all over the country, even to the most remote stations, would take them in exchange for their wares, and consequently no opportunity would be lost by any stockholder or shepherd, black-fellow, or white-fellow, of getting rid of themselves of them. That in every district once every month, on a fixed day and hour, say a court day—say first regular court day in every month—the clerk should produce to the magistrates the scalps he has received during the past month; that the magistrate count them in the presence of the public, and burn them also in the presence of the public, the right of doing so in duplicate, certifying the number, and sending a copy to be forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, and the other kept as an office record in the hands of the clerk; and that should it be found at the end of the first year that more scalps had been paid for than the revenue for the purpose would cover, then, in providing the rate for the second year increases it so as to meet the amount of deficiency; and on the other hand the first year that a material balance remains after paying off all the scalps brought in, reduces the rate accordingly. On the thought desirable, increase the reward for scalps, as they will of course become more difficult to get. Here is a scheme whereby the object can be accomplished effectually, and I venture to predict that the first year—say the destruction of 160,000 dogs, which this £4,000 would pay for—the assessment will be annually reduced until about the fifth year, when the native dog will be extirpated.

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Yarndale Park, Scone, March 14.

pediments in front, supported by 16 slender crested cast-iron columns. While it makes an admirable greenhouse, it is also an economical building, for at the period of its construction, notwithstanding the heavy tax on glass (since removed), it only cost at the rate of 2s. 6d. and a fraction per cubic foot. At the present time, considering the change of the price of iron and the cost of labour, the glass tax, if imposed, would be constructable at a considerably smaller amount. Having in contemplation the erection of the great conservatory in its present form, it was determined in 1850 to erect a new curvilinear hothouse, 60 feet in length and 29 feet in width, with the elliptical roof on the ridge and furrow principle, to be constructed entirely of wood, for the purpose of exhibiting the flowers of this kind which would necessarily arise, and are condemned against the glass, enabled the exhibitor to have a building for the exhibition of their articles, even of polished ware, being termed by their exposure. It may be imports here to state that it is unnecessary to cut down any of the large timber trees, provision made, by means of mortar, plaster, or any moist material in the construction, together with the provision made for the vapours which will necessarily arise, and are condensed against the glass, enables the exhibitor to have a building for the exhibition of their articles, even of polished ware, being termed by their exposure. 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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 21.—Australian, barque, 366 tons, Captain Wilts, from the South Sea Fisheries, with 120 barrels sperm oil.

MARCH 21.—Nelson, barque, 267 tons, Captain Spurling, from the South Sea Fisheries.

DEPARTURE.

MARCH 21.—Six Brothers, schooner, 147 tons, Captain Courtney, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Benjamin Hall, Mr. William Betman, William Martin, Joseph King.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY.—Beaufort, for Guam via Newcastle; Alpha, for the South Sea Fisheries; George, for the South Sea Fisheries; Henry Harcourt, for San Francisco; Hobart Town; Wild Irish Girl, for Adelaide; Oriahna, for Woodlark, for the South Sea Fisheries.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 21.—Christina, barque, 271 tons, Captain Spence, for Guam, in ballast.

MARCH 21.—Woodlark, whaling barque, 237 tons, Captain Kendall, for the South Sea Fisheries.

COASTERS INWARDS.

MARCH 21.—Elizabeth, 20 tons, from Newcastle, with 20 tons coal, 110 hides, and 6000 lbs preserved meats; Caroline, 29, Frider, from Newcastle, with 1400 bushels wheat and 100 bushels maize; William, 21, Maine, from Newcastle, with 27 tons coal; John, 20, Morgan, from Newcastle, with 22 tons coal; Miles, 23, Ronnie, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coal; James and Amis, 30, Scriven, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; Elizabeth Cobham, 15, Warden, from Newcastle, with 50 bushels wool, 1 ton fish, 1 barrel pork, and 2 cases cheese; Peacock, 19, Hawley, from the Hockwbury, with 660 bushels wheat, 230 bushels maize; Scout, 22, Louther, from Newcastle, with 880 bushels wheat, 90 bushels maize, and 30 bushels barley; Velocity, 139, M'Veigh, from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; William the Fourth steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 173 bushels wheat, 80 bushels butter, 60 bushels maize, 100 bushels maize, and 3 tons bark; Active, 40, Merlin, steamer, 127, M'Fadell, from M'Fadell, with 90 bushels wool, 8 trusses hay, 8 bundles sheepskins, 6 hides, 146 bushels wheat, 180 bushels maize, 66 bushels barley, 25 bags flour, 23 bags onions, 20 lambs, 5 calves, and 36 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

MARCH 21.—James and Amis, 30, Scriven; William, 21, Maine; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney; Peacock, 19, Hawley, all for Newcastle, with sundries; William the Fourth, steam, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Wave, 17, Lobb, for S. Calvane, in ballast; Flora, 19, Grinwood for the Nambucca, with sundries; Elizabeth Jane, 43, Easton, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; Hannah, 66, Ellis, for the Clarence, with sundries; Active, 40, Melville, for Newcastle, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, M'Fadell, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

MARCH 21.—Per Australian, from the South Seas: 310 barrels sperm oil, Cooper, Br. Br. Br. Br.

MARCH 21.—Per N. Lion, from the South Sea Fisheries: 20 barrels sperm oil, Flower, Saltig, and Co.

SHIPS' MAIRS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:

For LONDON.—By the Undersigned, this evening, at 6; and by the Tamar, on Tuesday evening, at 6.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Adironack, this evening at 6.

For LAUNCESTON.—By the Petrel, this evening at 6.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 21. General Palmer, ship, Simpson, for Hongkong; Inga, U.S. whaling brig, 169 tons, Barnes, and the Lucy Ann, barque, 214 tons, Grig, for the South Sea Fisheries.

The role of trading barque Australia has been lost from the port of Launceston for four days. The vessel was peculiarly quiet, not having sighted a single whale. On the 18th December, she spoke the Daniel Watson brig, Captain Phelps, hence the 23rd May, 1850, with 70 barrels sperm oil; and on the 12th January, spoke the Argus, barque Captain Cuthbert, hence the 9th October, 1850, with 50 barrels sperm oil. The Australian entered Hobart on the 2nd and about three weeks ago, when Captain Wilts, in command of the vessel, Moseley, that a package containing about 120 letters had been picked up on the beach. It was the mail of the Jenny Lin, wrecked on Cain's Reef, and must have drifted about 610 miles in a straight course, to have been thrown on the beach. The Usermarrow was reported at Howe's Island, with 60 barrels sperm oil, and would call again for the mail, and then come on to Sydney—may be expected daily. The barque Jane, Captain Fowler, had also come to Sydney and in ballast, having brought 200 barrels sperm oil. When the mail should have been forwarded by the Australian, knowing that the vessel was coming on to Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.—March 12, Jenny Lind, schooner, 155 tons, Stephenson, from Hobart Town. Red Rover, schooner, 66 tons, Noon, from Port Fairy via Warrnambool 11th instant; Yarra, schooner, 139 tons, Robb, from Hobart to Melbourne; the Queen, 100 tons, from Tasmania; Foye, from Adelaide 7th inst.; Margaret and Agnes, schooner, 103 tons, Campbell, from Portland via P. R. Fairy 11th instant.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.—March 5, Prince Regent, barque, 527 tons, Jago, from London, and Pitmouth 8th November—passenger, Rev. Mr. Bayes, Mrs. Bayes, Mr. and Mrs. Oldy and child, Mr. Edwin Clegg, Mr. Samual Kennedy (surgeon superintendent), and 225 Government emigrants, three births and one death, Mr. Andrew Anderson, of consumption, 1st March; Anglia, brig, 570 tons, Gardner, from London, via Plymouth 16th November; Dr. Gribble, wife and family two infants dead on the passage; Three Sons, 640 tons, iron ship, Campbell, from Glasgow 26th November—37 passengers; Ariel, brig, 250 tons, Holm, master, from Twinstead, Norway, 26th September; Rio de Janeiro, and Cape Town 4th January—passenger Mr. Webb, 6. William Hill, 120 tons, McArthur, from Sydney 20th February, and Portland 1st March.

The Prince Regent spoke the barque Sydney, Griffin, from Port Fairy to London, out 7th instant, 200 tons, and brig, 122 ft. all well. Also the barque Tagalong, from Sydney, on Monday afternoon, all well.

The ship Parasus, 800 tons, was safely taken on to the port ship yesterday. We congratulate the Portionists on the successful completion of this important work, and Mr. Fletcher has overcome the difficulties of soft and swampy ground, and the rise and fall of tide, making some part of the ways very difficult to lay down accurately.—*Admiral Paper.*

The brigantine Parker, Captain Thompson, is advertised for San Francisco, via Sydney, to sail from Adelaide on the 10th instant.

The packet brig Louise, for Sydney, is advertised to sail in the 5th instant.

The Bittern, schooner, has changed hands, for the sum of £2500 sterling. She is now the property of Mr. John Hale, of the Hunter River, and will be employed in the coal trade, between Morphett and Newcastle.

MOUNTAIN HAY.—The Hay, having now gained her repose, will for the above port month, be employed on the river Murray, the head of navigation, under the command of Mr. J. J. Walker, late of the Mary Catherine.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN AUSTRALIAN LABOUR.

THE writer in the *Economist*, on whose interesting article we yesterday commented, adverturing to the well established fact that in each of the last two years there had been a large reduction in the quantity of wool available in England for home consumption, while the quantity consumed, both in the home and in the export trade, had been rapidly, and greatly increasing, observes, that without the timely supplies which the Australian colonies had afforded, the woolen trade of England must have been placed in a most unfavourable position; that notwithstanding the enormous quantity imported from those quarters in 1849, the imports of 1850, up to the 31st of October, were 11,500 bales larger than in the same period of the previous year; and that there could be no doubt that present prices, which were likely to be at least maintained for a considerable time, would further stimulate the production of wool in what he calls those valuable colonies.

It is a melancholy consideration for the colonists, and one which sadly damples the joyful feelings which the good news communicated by the *Economist* is so well calculated to inspire, that the increased production thus anticipated is, for the present at least, materially checked by two adverse causes—drought and insufficiency of labour.

The dreadful accounts lately received from the Port Phillip district, a large portion of whose luxuriant pastures has been destroyed by bush fires; the scarcely less appalling accounts more recently received from the Murrambridge country, which has been laid desolate by long continued drought; and the well-known fact that large broads of grazing ground in several other parts of the colony have been visited with similar disasters—give too much reason to apprehend that the aggregate crop of wool in New South Wales and Victoria may prove to have been less productive in the present season than in the preceding one, vast numbers of sheep having actually perished under these awful scourges. These checks to our pastoral prosperity are beyond human control: they are the evils incident to the physical character of our country, and their recurrence, at longer or shorter intervals, must be looked for as a thing of course.

Not so with the other check. The sufferings endured at the present moment through the lengths and breadths of the colony, from scarcity of labour, are the consequences of no visitations of nature, of no inevitable misfortune, but of the short-sighted policy of man. And they are suffering of which, from their intensity, it is not easy to give an adequate description. In those parts of the interior which have been spared the calamities of drought and fire, the want of labour is itself a calamity almost as great. The blessings of genial showers, running streams, and abundant herbage, have in effect been all neutralised by the flockmaster's inability, for want of manual assistance, to depasture and shear his flocks. Such labour as he can procure, although it falls immeasurably short of his requirements, eats up his profits by the enormity of its wages: but in very many instances, especially in the remote squatting districts, the deer is unshorn, and the sheep are without a shepherd.

In the present state of the British wool market, such a state of things ought deeply to interest the people of England. To us they look for their main supplies; they acknowledge that upon the produce of our flocks the prosperity of their woollen manufactures is almost entirely dependent; and that if Australia should fail them, their looms must stand still, and thousands of their workpeople be discharged. And if Australia is not to be supplied with labour, *fail them she will*. She can no more do without shepherds and shearers than England can do without spinners and weavers. But England can, if England will, supply all her wants, and supply them abundantly. The unemployed and the half-employed, the starved and the half-starved, of England's people are counted by tens of thousands, and every year adds fearfully to their miserable状況. Let England get the half and willing of them carried over to the shores of Australia, and her deed will be thrice blessed: it will bless the country to which they come, by supplying the thing most urgently needed there; it will bless the people sent to her by diminishing her pauperism and crime, and by increasing those supplies of wool of which she now more than ever has the means.

CALIFORNIA.—THE news from California extends to the 20th January.

Commercial affairs were very dull, the markets being greatly overstocked with almost every description of merchandise.

Great excitement was caused by the discovery of gold at the "Bluffs," about two hundred miles north of San Francisco.

According to the reports the gold is in larger quantities there, and more easily obtainable, than in any other district in the state. The papers in the older gold districts say that these accounts are much exaggerated, and are circulated by interested parties to attract the population to the new district.

The cholera and ague had ceased; and the winter was a very mild one, there having been very little rain.

The overland emigration continued: upwards of forty thousand persons had passed a military post on the road in seven months.

Governor BURNETT had resigned his office on account of "private affairs," and been succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor MACDOUGALL.

The Legislature was in session. The two most important measures before it were a Bill to abolish Lotteries, and a proposal to remove the capital from San Jose to Vallejo, near San Francisco.

We may observe that it is the general practice in the United States to have the capital, that is the seat of the Legislature, the Superior Courts, &c., in some town not likely to be of commercial importance as a place to bear upon Parliament and HER MAJESTY'S Ministers with reference to this momentous question. The manufacturers and the colonists have here a common cause, and the manufacturers should be called upon to do their part in its advancement, and to do it without delay.

DREAMS.—THE way in which crime is discovered is sometimes as extraordinary as it is inexplicable. A chain of circumstances may fix suspicion, but something more than suspicion is required to convict a person charged with crime. It has been laid down by an English Judge, of the highest eminence, that not only must the facts of presumptive evidence bring crime home irresistibly to the accused, but the presumptions must be irreconcilable with the guilt of any other person. A rule founded upon such premises is useful as a guide; and as some crimes are rarely committed under such circumstances as that positive proof forms the principal evidence against the accused, circumstantial evidence is always received with

caution, and its applicability rigidly tested. It is true that cases have occurred where persons have been tried, convicted, and executed, upon circumstantial evidence, who afterwards proved to have been innocent; but it is equally notorious that the same mistake has been committed in the cases of persons who have been convicted on positive evidence.

In addition to the evidence of circumstances, it has occasionally happened that crime has been brought home to the accused through the agency of dreams. The discovery of a murder at Campbelltown many years ago was said to have had its origin in a dream. The murderer of MARIA MARTEN, at the Red Barn, was, after a lapse of twelve months, brought home to WILLIAM CORDELL through a dream. MARIA MARTEN, who resided at Polstead in Suffolk, left her home in May, 1827, with CORDELL, who had a gun with him, and was seen when last alive going towards the Red Barn. After she was missed the Red Barn was filled, by CORDELL's orders, with grain, and subsequently frivolous excuses were made by CORDELL to the girl's parents as to where she was residing, all of which eventually turned out to be false, and excited suspicion against him; and though CORDELL had a gun with him, and ordered him out of the house, which was followed by a blow which knocked the plaintiff down; defendant then said, "I am the author of this." Plaintiff was then alive, and was taken to the Red Barn, where he was found to be dead. Plaintiff was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's, and was interred in the same grave as MARIA MARTEN.

After the trial, the defendant was condemned to death, and was hanged at Tyburn on the 1st of November, 1828.

It is a melancholy consideration for the colonists, and one which sadly damples the joyful feelings which the good news communicated by the *Economist* is so well calculated to inspire, that the increased production thus anticipated is, for the present at least, materially checked by two adverse causes—drought and insufficiency of labour.

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER ON LONG VOYAGES.

(From the *Nautical Standard*.)

We have often been surprised at the very slowness with which improvements are adopted in our Royal and mercantile navies. As a nation, we are averse to innovation, and it requires a long time to introduce in our system even things that are decidedly and tangibly superior and better than those we have been accustomed to. It is notorious that the most useful inventions, and even the greatest discoveries, have found their way into the service, not those that were intended to benefit.

A POOR MAN'S TALE OF A PATENT.

(From *Dickens's Household Words*.)

I AM not used to writing for print. What working-man that never labours less (*sometime Mondays, and Christmas Time and Easter Time, excepted*) than twelve or fourteen hours a day, is? But I have been asked to put down, what I have got to say; and so I take pen and ink, and do it to the best of my power, and without excuse.

I was born near London, and have worked in a shop at Birmingham (where you would call manufacturers, we call shrope), almost ever since I was out of my time. I served my apprenticeship to the Master of the Cloth, who sent me to the Queen again. She signed it twice, and paid me sixteen pounds thirteen and six more for this. I had been over a month at Thomas Joy's. I was quite out, patient and pocket.

Thomas Joy out did all this, as it went on.

To William Butcher. William Butcher delivered it again to three Birmingham Parlers,

from which it got to all the other Parlers, and was taken as have been told from right through all the shops in the north of England. Note.—William Butcher delivered, at his own expense, that it was a patent way of making Chartres.

I have been married ten years and thirty years, come next April. I was married on All Fools Day. Let them laugh that win. I won a good wife that day, and it was us sensible a day to me, as ever I had.

We have had a matter of ten children, six whereof are living. My eldest son is engineer in the Italian steam packet Messrs. Giorio, plying between Marseilles and Naples, and calling Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia. He

is a man, and a good one, and has made many improvements. The old cast of new-fangled systems, delusive hopes, dangerous experiment, poisonous stuff, were the expressions of all those interested in the several trades connected with lighting when gas was first spoken of. The inventor of the apparatus that first manufactured the gas that lighted the first experimental lamp, and the discoverer of the application of gas for lighting purposes, after having spent their last shilling to bring out their discovery, were compelled to pay for the last year of their existence in the most abject penury; like many other benefactors of their race, they worked hard to pave the way to those splendid establishments we see springing up every day. They sowed the seed, and starved whilst it was growing up; but others after them reaped a rich harvest. In spite of the efforts of thousands interested in the dark status quo, gas at last triumphed, and is now become as necessary to the inhabitants of our cities as the very air they breathe; with it too we have built our houses in our manner of building; and although it has the greatest abuse and outcry at first, it has now become an indispensable article.

Another discovery, as important to the navies of England, has been made, and the outcry raised is that it cannot answer; without any trial, without the least possible chance of appreciation of its merit there were, and there are now, found men so bigoted to their old notions that they have proclaimed, and continue to proclaim, the utter impossibility of the success of the discovery. When those men are told that they have been beaten, and that they have not even been provided with a man of water; that their crews, composed of several hundred men, have found a constant and abundant supply with the simplest apparatus, and only by distilling the sea-water on which their ship floated—those men, with the obstinacy belonging to ignorance, persevere in their old and foolish way, and will not, or cannot, believe what everybody else is convinced of.

There are many ships in the French Republican and mercantile navies provided with what our neighbours call "Apparatus Curious Distillator," which is nothing but a apparatus to distil the water necessary for all purposes.

This apparatus is of the simplest construction, easy of access to all on board, and not liable to get out of order. The price in France is extremely moderate, and probably at the time we write nearly half of the merchant navy, going on long voyages, are provided with this economical and most useful galley. Many large men-of-war, with numerous crews, have improved their machines, and find it answer admirably. We have before us a list of numerous captains who speak in the highest terms of its efficiency, and advise its introduction in every vessel, even for short voyages, as more economical and safer than the old plan of water-casks, or tanks. They report that the water is better than that provided at the common watering places, free from all the earthy, mineral, or vegetable matters which are found in larger or lesser proportion in every drop of water shipped from streams, rivers, or reservoirs—a most natural for drinking, cooking, or washing purposes than the water generally procured in casks.

We have told what the distilling apparatus of Mssrs. Peyre and Rogers does for the French navy, but we have to speak now of what Mr. Grant's distilling and cooking galley does for the British navy.

In June last, the Arrogant, 46, Captain Fitzroy, with a complement of 450 men; the Plumper, 12, Commander M. S. Nolloth, with a complement of 100 men; and the Reynard, Commander in Chief, with a complement of 110 men, sailed from Plymouth, provided each with one of Mr. Grant's distilling and cooking galley. The reports of the captains of these ships prove that the distillation of salt water during the time only that the fire was lighted for cooking the crew's meals produced one gallon of pure water for drinking and culinary purposes for every man on board. This water was found greatly preferred to the tank water embarking ashore. The distilled water being very clear, for instance, it passes from the condenser to tank, when it reaches the same temperature as that of the sea, the motion of the waves creating it in a few hours, and restoring to it the oxygen which it had lost by distillation, and consequently rendering it as bright as spring-water, without even employing any chemical or mechanical means. Experiments have proved that if the water is required for immediate use, it may be heated by means of a simple and self-acting electric apparatus to supply the required oxygen in a few minutes.

Now, to my Model again. There it was, perfect on Christmas Eve, gone all the money and time that was bad, and my daughter Charlotte's children sickly, or both, had stood still months at a spell. I had pulled it to pieces, and made it over again with improvements. I don't know how often. There it stood at last, a perfect Model as afready.

William Butcher and me had a long talk.

Christmas Day, respecting of the Model. William very sensible. But sometimes cranky. William said, "What will you do with it?" I said, "I'll patent it." William said, "How Patent it John?" I said, "By taking out a Patent." William then levered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. William said, "John, if you get your invention public before you get a Patent, any one may rob you of the fruits of your hard work. You are put in a cleat stick, John. Either you must drive a bargain very much against yourself, by getting a party to cover you for, and to pay fees to support you, or else, when we should ought to be paid."

"True," delivers William Butcher, "all the public has to do this, it falls heavily on the working man, because he has least to spare, and likewise because impositions shouldn't be put in his way, when he wants redress of wrong, or furtherance of right." Note. William being sometimes cranky, and considers Porters, Engineers, Clerks, &c.

It won't be took as foolish in me if I make the remark (for I can't put down what I have got to say, without putting that down before going any further), that I have always been of an ingenious turn. I once got twenty pounds by a screw, and it's in use now. I have been twenty year, off and on, completing an invention and perfecting it. I perfected it last Christmas Eve at ten o'clock at night. Me and my wife stood and let some tears fall over the model, when it was done, and I brought her to look at it.

A friend of mine by the name of William Butcher, is a Charist. Moderate. He is a good speaker. He is very animated. I have often heard him deliver what he is, at every turn, in the way of us working men, is, that too many places have been made in the course of time, to provide for people that never ought to have been provided for; and that we have to be very forward, and to pay fees to support you, or else, when we should ought to be paid."

"True," says William Butcher, "all the public has to do this, it falls heavily on the working man, because he has least to spare, and likewise because impositions shouldn't be put in his way, when he wants redress of wrong, or furtherance of right." Note. William being sometimes cranky, and considers Porters, Engineers, Clerks, &c.

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Commissioner, New South Wales,
Sydney, 4th March, 1851.
TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until noon, on Thursday, the 27th instant, for the supply of Straw, and Birch or Heath Brooms, for "Ornamental" Purposes, from the 1st April, 1851, to the 31st March, 1852, at the undermentioned stations, viz.:—
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Particulars tendering will be required to name two persons as securities, to the amount of £25, for the due performance of the contract. All information to be obtained on application to Ordnance Department at Sydney, and Barrack Sergeant at Melbourne.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, have been pleased to appoint R. M. Westmacott, Esq., to be the General Superintendent and Manager of the affairs of the Company in the colony, in succession to J. E. Edmonson, Esq., who has signified his desire to retire.

The public are at the same time informed that the residence of the General Superintendent, from and after the 31st March, will be at Sydney, where a central office for the transaction of the general business of the Company, under the designation of the "Australian Agricultural Company's Office, Strand."

(Signed) ARCHIBALD W. BLAKE,
Deputy Governor of the Company.
Boorai, Port Stephens, March 8.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

THE adjourned Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Company of the Bank of Australia will be held at the usual place of business, George-street, on Monday, the 31st day of March instant, at two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of further considering and transacting the general business and concerns of the said Company.

By order of the Board,

E. SANDFORD,
Secretary and Cashier,
Sydney, March 13.

5241

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank having in view the creation of new shares, for allotment at Port Phillip and Moreton Bay, and the original capital would first be paid in full before the creation of new shares, notice is hereby given that voluntary payments on account of the original capital will be received, and will bear interest from the date of the receipt thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. BAILLIE, Secretary,
Bank of New South Wales.

Sydney, January 31.

2401

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ON Sabbath next, the annual collection will be made in the above church, in behalf of the Sabbath School, when the gaily recently erected for the accommodation of the school, will be opened.

The pastor of the church will officiate in the morning at 11 o'clock; and the Rev. Dr. Ross in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

5552

NORRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS,

170, Pitt-street.

"Secure the shadow are the substance fade."

Natural light of heaven the pencil."

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
WANTED, by an established Chemist, a respectable, moral, and well-educated You h., as an apprentice. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to Messrs. YOUNGMAN AND CO., Wholesale Chemists, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A WET NURSE WANTED. Apply to Mr. CHARLES FAHAN, Macquarie-street North, before 9 in the morning, or between 2 and 3 p.m.

TO LAWYERS.—A Gentleman of high character, who has written a fair hand, wishes to obtain a situation in a Barrister or Solicitor's office, where he would have an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of law. He would accept a very moderate salary. Letters addressed to A. Z. Herald Office, will be attended to.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, a respectable married couple, or a widow as housekeeper. Character indispensable. Only Eng. Ish. S. Scotch n-ed apply. Address: Z. B. Herald Office.

WANTED, a man Cook, also, a female Servant; a man who can produce testimonials of good character. A married couple would be preferred. Apply at the Samson's Head Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets, opposite the Patent Slip.

WANTED, a good working Gardener, also, an active single man, as Porter; not required to be those accustomed to horses. W. G. Moore, Labour Box, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a married couple, with children, the man as Cook and Out-door Servant, the woman as Cok; good references indispensable. Apply at the Office of A. B. STANKE, 4, King's street, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a Coach Body Maker. Also, two or three respectable young Apprentices. Apply to Charles M. COACH BUILDER, 240, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Book-keeper, to take charge of a set of Books. Address in applicant's handwriting to A. C. B. Herald Office.

WANTED, by a well-educated young gentleman, a junior clerkship, in a merchant's office, in a large auction house. Address: A. B. Herald Office.

WANTED, a Sheep Overseer. Apply, with his intentions, to J. FRANCIS JOHNSON, General Agency Officer, 319, Castlereagh-street.

A County Wheelwright and Carpenter engaged.

MARCH 23.

WANTED, a Situation, as Butler or General House Servant, by persons who can be highly recommended from names of the most respectable families, for activity, diligence, &c. A letter (or paid) addressed to O. to be left at Mr. Jones', Tailor, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, will be immediately attended to.

5911

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, several good Workmen hands, Constant employment and liberal w.g. Apply to R. RITTER AND LEARNE, 6, George-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.—A man as Groom and Gardener, and a woman as Laundry-App. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, the Terrace, Glebe-street.

5912

GIG WANTED.—Any one having a first-rate Gig to dispose of will hear of a purchaser by applying at Wm. THOMSON, 317, George-street.

N.B.—A note addressed to the above will be immediately attended to.

5913

CHARCOAL required, about one hundred and fifty bags; must be of the best quality. For address apply at the Herald Office.

5914

THE HOUSE, with 8 or 10 rooms. The vicinity of the Strand course would be preferred. Address: M. H. SOLLOM, Professor of Hebrew, Barrack-square.

5915

WANTED TO LEASE, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with kitchen detached, at Pyrmont, or in the suburbs of Sydney. Letters stating particular addressed to J. C. Herald Office, stating terms, &c.

5916

CHARCOAL required, about one hundred and fifty bags; must be of the best quality. For address apply at the Herald Office.

5917

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his R. m., 490, George-street, on TUESDAY, 24th instant.

At eleven o'clock precisely.

A large variety of fancy articles, particularly in future advertisement.

5918

FANCY ARTICLES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his R. m., 490, George-street, on TUESDAY, 24th instant.

At eleven o'clock precisely.

A large variety of fancy articles, particularly in future advertisement.

5919

CHARCOAL required, about one hundred and fifty bags; must be of the best quality. For address apply at the Herald Office.

5920

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his R. m., 490, George-street, on TUESDAY, 24th instant.

At eleven o'clock precisely.

The undermentioned assortment of Fancy Goods—

Rosewood dressing case, handsomely fitted

Fancy paper weight

Burgundy steel ditto

Gold and silver plate

Fine candlesticks

Smelling bottles, and other toilet articles

Fine pearl and fancy beads

Dominos, cups and balls, and other ivory articles

Children's toys in variety

Marbles, assorted

Terms at sale.

5921

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—

We had the shew of two g. stances;

they will require two bed-rooms and a sitting-room, in a healthy part of the city, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, with board and attendance. Apply by letter, prepaid, to J. C. Herald Office, stating terms, &c.

5922

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS.

A PARTMENT to be had in a private

house, in a highly respectable neighbourhood, where there are no other lodgers, with or without board and attendance. The house is spacious, and commands a fine view of the harbour. A couch house and stable if required. Direct, G. Howard Office.

5923

PARTMENTS.—To be let, at 268, George-street (a few doors from Market-street), two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with the use of a kitchen, chamber, yard, &c., &c.

The house is new, and occupied by only a small family. Terms moderate.

5924

TO BE LET, the Dwelling House in Cumberland-street North, next to Young's buildings on the south. It contains six rooms and a passage, with a good verandah overlooking the harbour and the city; water laid on.

Apply at the office of Mr. Mansfield O'Connell-street.

5925

TO BE LET, the Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Scott, ironmonger, situated in Mann's buildings George-street. Possession can be given on the 1st March. Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 246, Castlereagh-street.

5926

HOUSES TO LET.—Apply to W. May, Esq., Castlereagh-street, via. —

That excellent Family Residence, at present tenanted by Mr. Smith, Esq., adjoining Mr. Edwards, in O'Connell-street.

A superior stone built six-roomed House, in Castlereagh-street, forming one of Mann's buildings.

An extremely commodious House, with side entrance to yard, and coach-houses and stables in the rear, occupied by Mr. W. Waterhouse, wine and spirit beer manufacturer, Elizabeth-street South.

5927

TO LET, a Cottage, on the North Shore, containing four rooms, garden, and a good supply of water. Apply to Mr. JOHN BLAKE, at the North Shore.

5928

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE TO WOOL BUYERS.

M. R. FAWCETT sells,

THIS DAY, Saturday, March 22,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

7 Bales very superior Flaxen Wool.

Terms—Cash.

5929

NOTICE.

TO BARNESWELL AND GLASS DEALERS.

M. R. CHARLES NEWTON

BOSB to inform the trade that the samples of Barneswell and Glass are

on view at his shop.

THIS DAY.

5930

TO TOYSELLERS AND OTHERS.

M. R. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

CASES—Gentleman's Wardrobe,

Commodities, Household Furniture and Effects, comprising tables, chairs, chaise, washstands and toilet sets, bedsteads, stoves, mantelpieces, and building, machinery, glassware, clock, looking glasses, and other articles.

Alms.

A first-rate Gentleman's Advertising, and a few pieces of Indian cotton, consisting of oval boxes, snuff boxes, &c.

1 CASE—Gentleman's Wardrobe,

Commodities, Household Furniture and Effects, comprising tables, chairs, chaise, washstands and toilet sets, bedsteads, stoves, mantelpieces, and building, machinery, glassware, clock, looking glasses, and other articles.

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